## COMP 5416 Assignment 1

Due: 5pm, Friday, 25/AUG/2017

(20)

Question 1 (Review of Probability A). X and Y are two independent random variables. X is a uniformly distributed in [0,3], and Y is uniformly distributed in [3,6]. Find the probability density function (PDF) of X+Y.

Let 
$$polf_{x(\cdot)}$$
,  $polf_{y(\cdot)}$  denote  $polf_{x}$  of  $f$  and  $f$ .

$$col_{x+y(a)} = P(x+1 \le a) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} polf_{x(x)} polf_{y(y)} \mathbf{1}(x+y \le a) oldgolg x$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{a x} polf_{x(x)} polf_{y(y)} oldgolg x$$

Assignment Project Exam Help

https://powcoder.com

Add WeChat powcoder dx



Question 2 (Review of Probability B). T is a random variable that follows exponential distribution. The probability density function of T is

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t < 0, \\ \lambda e^{-\lambda t}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$
 (1)

Prove that  $\mathbb{P}(T > a + b | T > a) = \mathbb{P}(T > b)$ .

$$P(T>a+b|T>a)$$

$$= P(T>a+b, 7>a)$$

$$P(T>a+b)$$

$$= P(T>a+b)$$

$$P(T>a+b)$$

$$P(T>a+b)$$

$$P(T>\alpha) = |-CDF_{T}(\alpha)|$$

$$= e^{-\lambda \alpha}$$

$$P(T>\alpha + b) = e^{-\lambda(\alpha + b)}$$

$$P(T>b) = e^{-\lambda b}$$

Assignment Project Exam Help

Project Exam Help

https://powcoder.com